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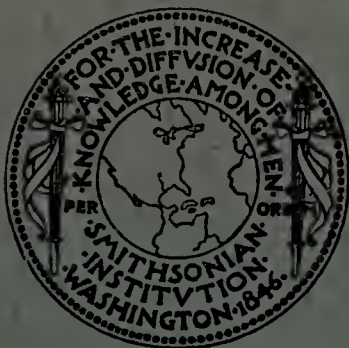
Eightieth Annual Report

of the

BUREAU OF AMERICAN
ETHNOLOGY



1962-1963



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON
D.C.

EIGHTIETH
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
BUREAU OF
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1962-1963



UNITED STATES
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BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

June 30, 1963

Director.—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr.

Anthropologists.—HENRY B. COLLINS, WILLIAM C. STURTEVANT, ROBERT M. LAUGHLIN.

Research Associates.—SISTER M. INEZ HILGER, MATTHEW W. STIRLING, A. J. WARING, Jr.

Archivist.—MRS. MARGARET C. BLAKER.

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RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

Director.—FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, Jr.

Chief, Missouri Basin Project.—ROBERT L. STEPHENSON.

Archeologists.—LIONEL A. BROWN, WARREN W. CALDWELL, JOHN J. HOFFMAN, HAROLD A. HUSCHER, WILFRED M. HUSTED, RICHARD E. JENSEN, OSCAR L. MALLORY, CARL F. MILLER, ROBERT W. NEUMAN, G. HUBERT SMITH.

EIGHTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR., *Director*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1963, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of April 10, 1928, as amended August 22, 1949, which directs the Bureau "to continue independently or in cooperation anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains."

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., director of the Bureau, devoted most of the fiscal year to office duties and to general supervision of the activities of the Bureau and the River Basin Surveys.

Early in August, at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Dr. Henry B. Collins, anthropologist, attended a meeting of the Permanent Council of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences in Prague. Following the meetings the delegates were taken on a week's tour to visit ethnographic museums and inspect paleolithic and neolithic sites being excavated by Czech archeologists in Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia.

On November 9-10 Dr. Collins participated in a symposium on Prehistoric Man in the New World held at Rice University, Houston, Tex., in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the university. His paper, discussing the present status and problems of archeological research in the American Arctic and subarctic, together with those of the 16 other participants in the symposium, will appear in a volume to be published by the University of Chicago Press. Dr. Collins's paper "Bering Strait to Greenland," evaluating the results of recent archeological discoveries in the American Arctic and their bearing on the problem of the origin and relationships of Eskimo culture, was published in December 1962 in *Technical Paper No. 11, Arctic Institute of North America*. Another paper, "Stefansson as an Anthropologist," was published in the Stefansson memorial issue of *Polar Notes, No. 4*.

In December Dr. Collins was reelected to a 3-year term on the board of governors of the Arctic Institute of North America. He continued

to serve as a member of the Institute's publications committee and as chairman of the directing committee which is responsible for preparation of the *Arctic Bibliography*, a reference work which summarizes and indexes the contents of scientific publications in all fields, and in all languages, pertaining to the Arctic and subarctic regions of the world. The material for Volume 11 of the bibliography, edited by Marie Tremaine, was delivered to the Government Printing Office in October 1962. Approximately 1,500 pages in size, it will contain abstracts in English of 6,607 publications, of which 2,990 are of books, monographs, and papers published in Russian, 2,638 in English, and 979 in Scandinavian, German, French, and other languages. American scientists and others interested in following the course of scientific research and economic and social developments in the northern parts of the Soviet Union find the bibliography a valuable source of information, including as it does English abstracts of Soviet publications on such widely varied subjects as acclimatization, acculturation, administration and government, aerial mapping and reconnaissance, agriculture, archeology, botany and zoology, construction, economic conditions, education, electric power, fishes and fisheries, forestry, geology and geophysics, hydrology, ice navigation, maps and mapping, meteorology, mineral resources, mines and mining, oceanography, paleontology, public health and medicine, petroleum, petrology, railroads, transportation, wildlife conservation and management, etc. Abstracts of anthropological publications have formed a substantial part of the *Arctic Bibliography* from the beginning of the project. An attempt has been made, with considerable success, to summarize and index the contents of every paper that has been written on the Eskimos of Siberia, Alaska, Canada, and Greenland; the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian Indians of the Northwest Coast; the northern Athapaskans and Algonkians; and the native peoples of northern Eurasia.

The Arctic Institute's Russian translation project—*Anthropology of the North: Translations from Russian Sources*—which Dr. Collins organized in 1960, continued its operations under a renewed grant from the National Science Foundation and the editorship of Dr. Henry N. Michael. The third volume of the series, an English translation of the late M. G. Levin's definitive work on the anthropology of northeastern Asia (*Ethnic Origins of the Peoples of Northeastern Asia*), was published by the University of Toronto Press in May 1963. Additional translations of Russian publications on Arctic anthropology are in the course of preparation.

Dr. William C. Sturtevant attended the 35th International Congress of Americanists (Mexico City, August 19–25), the joint annual meetings of the American Indian Ethnohistoric Conference and the Conference on Iroquois Research (Albany, October 12–14), the 61st annual

meeting of the American Anthropological Association (Chicago, November 15-18), and the annual meeting of the Central States Anthropological Society (Detroit, May 16-18). At the last he participated in a symposium on primitive art.

Dr. Sturtevant's time in Washington was devoted to continuing research on the Iroquois and Seminole, to preparation of a paper titled "Studies in Ethnoscience" which he presented at the Social Science Research Council's Conference on Transcultural Studies of Cognitive Systems (Mérida, Yucatán, April 17-20), and to his duties as book-review editor of the *American Anthropologist*. Papers by him were published in the *Florida Anthropologist* and in *Ethnohistory*.

In July Dr. Sturtevant spent about 2 weeks continuing ethnographic fieldwork among the Seneca-Cayuga of Oklahoma, which he had begun the previous summer. This research, supported by a grant from the American Philosophical Society, is providing data on the most extreme variant of Iroquois culture, particularly on religion and ceremonial aspects, which casts a new light on the relatively well-known culture of the modern Iroquois communities in New York and Ontario. In October Dr. Sturtevant spent a few days on the Six Nations Reserve in Ontario, observing an important Iroquois religious ceremony and making inquiries for comparison with his Oklahoma data. In addition to this fieldwork, Dr. Sturtevant conducted archival research on the Oklahoma Seneca-Cayuga in the Indian Archives Division of the Oklahoma Historical Society in Oklahoma City (July 23-24) and museum research on Florida Seminole and other eastern Indian material in the Milwaukee Public Museum (November 19-21) and in the College Museum of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. (June 8-9).

In November Dr. Robert M. Laughlin, ethnologist, began fieldwork in Chiapas, Mexico, where he collected and recorded ethnographic and linguistic materials, particularly myths and dreams, as well as numerous prayers, from the Tzotzil Indians of Zinacantan, Chiapas, and surrounding areas. A vocabulary of 2,200 items of the dialect of Zinacantan collected by Lore M. Colby in 1960 has been expanded to 4,000 by Dr. Laughlin. He recorded a series of 26 dreams in Tzotzil from a Zinacantan informant. Because specific dream experiences determine the selection of shamans from the community and also provoke new religious feasts, it is expected that dreams will illuminate many aspects of Zinacantan world view. This material is being prepared for publication.

Dr. Laughlin utilized the results of a week of ethnographic research in the Huastec area of the States of San Luis Potosí and Veracruz, Mexico, in January 1963, to supplement library research for the preparation of the chapter "Huastec" for the *Handbook of*

Middle American Indians. Another chapter for the *Handbook*, entitled "Tzotzil," is in preparation. Dr. Laughlin returned to Washington in mid-May to check on data he had obtained in the field and to consult references in various libraries, and on June 14 left again for Mexico to continue his field studies.

RIVER BASIN SURVEYS

The River Basin Surveys, the unit of the Bureau of American Ethnology organized to cooperate with the National Park Service and the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior, the Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army, and State and local institutions in the program for salvage archeology in areas to be flooded or otherwise destroyed by the construction of large dams, continued its activities. An increase in funds made possible an expansion of the program throughout the Missouri Basin. The investigations during 1962-63 were supported by a transfer of \$271,000 from the National Park Service, a carryover of \$64,498 Missouri Basin money, a grant of \$7,285 from the Appalachian Power Co., and a carryover of \$4,080 from an earlier contribution by the Idaho Power Co. The National Park Service funds were to support the investigations in the Missouri Basin, and the grant from the Appalachian Power Co. was to provide for archeological excavations along the Roanoke River in southern Virginia where the Smith Mountain Project is nearing completion. The balance from the Idaho Power Co. came from a grant originally made to conduct researches in the Hells Canyon Reservoir area along the Snake River, Idaho-Oregon, and the work this year was a continuation of that project. This particular investigation was carried on as a cooperative project between the River Basin Surveys and the Museum of Idaho State College at Pocatello. The grand total of funds available for the River Basin Surveys in 1962-63 was \$346,863.

Activities in the field pertained, in large part, to surveys and excavations. Most of the work was concentrated in the digging or testing of sites but surveys were made in six new reservoir basins. Five of the new reservoirs were in Kansas; the sixth was in Nebraska. At the beginning of the fiscal year, nine excavating parties were in the field in the Missouri Basin and one survey party was operating in Montana. In September, digging was started in the Smith Mountain Reservoir area in southern Virginia, and in October a small group collected pollen samples from areas in western Nebraska. During February and early March one party excavated a site along the Chatahoochee River in Georgia. In May, a small group worked for a short period in South Dakota, while another made the reconnaissance of the six reservoirs previously mentioned. Also during May a party

returned to the Smith Mountain area. During June, 11 parties began operations in the Missouri Basin and were fully occupied in the excavation program at the end of the fiscal year.

As of June 30, 1963, archeological surveys and excavations had been made, since the start of the salvage program, in a total of 264 reservoir areas located in 29 different States. Furthermore, two lock projects, four canal areas, and two watershed areas had also been examined. Since 1946, when the program got underway, 5,009 sites have been located and recorded; of that number, 1,175 were recommended for excavation or limited testing. Because of the conditions under which the salvage operations need to be conducted, complete excavations, except in the case of a few small sites, are rarely possible. Consequently, when the term "excavation" is used, it generally implies that only about 10 percent of a site was dug.

By the end of the year, 484 sites in 54 reservoir basins and one watershed area had either been tested or excavated to the degree where good information about them had been obtained. It has been the policy of the River Basin Surveys to dig in at least one example of the various kinds of sites reported in the preliminary surveys. The sites range in nature from those which were simple camping areas, occupied by early hunting and gathering Indians of about 10,000 years ago, to village remains left by historic Indians of the mid-19th century. In addition, the remains of frontier trading posts of European origin and of Army installations have also been examined. The results of the investigations have been incorporated in reports which have been published in various scientific journals, in the Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletins, and in the Miscellaneous Collections of the Smithsonian Institution. *River Basin Surveys Paper No. 25*, which constitutes *Bureau Bulletin 182*, pertaining to the work done in the John H. Kerr Reservoir Basin on the Roanoke River, Virginia-North Carolina, was published in October. *River Basin Surveys Papers Nos. 26-32*, which report on investigations in North Dakota, Montana, and Kansas, and comprise *Bulletin 185*, were released during June. Reports on other investigations in the two Dakotas and Kansas, consisting of *River Basin Surveys Papers 33-38*, constituting *Bulletin 189*, were sent to the Printing Office early in the fiscal year and will be ready for distribution shortly after the beginning of the new year. Various members of the staff cooperated with representatives of other Federal agencies in the preparation of short popular pamphlets about some of the major reservoir projects. These pamphlets were published by the cooperating agency and are distributed at the visitors' center for the reservoir concerned.

As in previous years, the River Basin Surveys received helpful cooperation from the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclama-

tion, the Corps of Engineers, the Geological Survey, and numerous State and local institutions. The party leaders were assisted in many ways by the field personnel of all the cooperating agencies, and the relationship was excellent in all areas. The National Park Service continued to serve as liaison between the various agencies, both in Washington and in the field. The Park Service also prepared the budget estimates and justifications for the funds needed to support the salvage program.

General direction and supervision of the program were continued by the main office in Washington. Work in the Missouri Basin was directed by the field headquarters and laboratory at Lincoln, Nebr. The projects in southern Virginia and Georgia were supervised by the Washington office.

Washington Office.—Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., continued the direction of the main headquarters of the River Basin Surveys in the Bureau of American Ethnology throughout the year. Harold A. Huscher and Carl F. Miller, archeologists, were based at that office. Mr. Huscher had just returned from the Walter F. George Dam and Lock area on the Chattahoochee River below Columbus, Ga., at the beginning of the fiscal year. He remained in the office during the summer and fall months, working on the accumulating records and collections from the 4 preceding years. In November he attended the Southeastern Archeological Conference and the Conference on Historic Site Archeology at Mound State Park, Moundville, Ala., reading a report on the "Archaic of the Walter F. George Reservoir Area." On November 10 and 11, he attended the Eastern States Archeological Conference at Athens, Ga., reading a paper on "Generic Western Names Identifiable in the Southeast." On November 22-24, he participated in the 20th Annual Plains Conference at Lincoln, Nebr., where he discussed "Southern Athapaskan Names in Early Spanish Records." Early in February he returned to Georgia and completed emergency excavations at a site just south of the City of Columbus. In May he attended the joint meeting of the Society for American Archeology and the American Association of Physical Anthropologists at Boulder, Colo., reading a paper on "Intermontane Athapaskan Continuities." At the close of the fiscal year he was working on his materials from the Walter F. George Reservoir area.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Mr. Miller was in charge of an excavating party at the Tuttle Creek Reservoir area in northern Kansas. The results of his activities there are covered in the following section on the Missouri Basin. On September 10 he left for the Smith Mountain and Leesville Reservoir area in southern Virginia and carried on excavations there until November 18, when weather conditions made it advisable to terminate digging until spring.

While in the Washington office he worked on materials he had previously collected in Georgia and also started detailed studies on the ceramic material he had obtained while digging at Russell Cave in Alabama. He also examined numerous archeological specimens sent to the Washington office by private collectors. In January he assisted in setting up a series of archeological exhibits at one of the schools in Newport News, Va. He also completed two short papers for publication, one describing certain polyhedral cores found in Kansas, the other discussing *Chenopodium* weeds as a source of food for Southeastern Indians. On May 15, Mr. Miller left Washington for Rocky Mount, Va., to resume his investigations in the Smith Mountain Reservoir Project area, and at the end of the year he and his small field party were digging in one of the best sites found in that locality.

Alabama-Georgia.—Harold A. Huscher spent the week of November 4–10 at the Walter F. George Reservoir, checking and photographing sites as they were being progressively flooded by the rising waters of the reservoir. At the upper end of the reservoir the historically important Coweta Town House site, 1 RU 9, where Oglethorpe held a peace conference with the Creek chiefs in 1739, was being destroyed by grading for the new Phoenix City dock development.

The Walker Street site (Key School site), 9 ME 60, reported by David W. Chase, Fort Benning Infantry Museum, was being destroyed by an eroding drainage ditch and immediate salvage operations were recommended. Huscher returned to Georgia on February 7, 1963, and, working under an emergency grant, investigated this site, which proved to be an Early Woodland occupation level buried in a natural levee of the Chattahoochee River south of Columbus. With the assistance of David W. Chase of the Infantry Museum, power equipment was used in stripping the overburden from 1,600 square feet of the site. The exposed camp layers were then excavated using power-screening techniques. Post holes in linear and curvilinear arrangements were recorded, but no complete house patterns were worked out. Twenty occupational features, including pits and hearths, were recorded. Over 3,000 sherds and stone artifacts were recovered, of which 1,000 were sherds of the sand-tempered fine-checked (Cartersville Check Stamped) types. There were 40 examples of the tetrapodal pot-base and 9 examples of the subrectangular flat pot-base, characteristic of the late Deptford Period. Minority pottery types were, in descending frequency, large check stamped, complicated stamped, linear check stamped, and simple stamped. A few sherds showed combinations of check stamped and complicated stamped, possibly transitional Deptford-Swift Creek forms belonging with Willey's New River Complicated Stamped. The characteristic

point is triangular, thick cross-section, slightly excurvate sides, with baseline either straight, slightly concave, or slightly convex. The assemblage, seemingly a manifestation late in the Deptford Period, with some early traits of the Swift Creek complex appearing, most closely parallels that found in the submound and primary mounds at the Stark's Clay Landing site, 9 CLA 1 ("Mandeville Mound," University of Georgia), and the Mound at the Upper Francis Landing, 1 BR 15 ("Shorter Site," University of Alabama), and the Early Woodland level at the Russell Cave.

Idaho-Oregon.—Under an agreement with the Smithsonian Institution, the Idaho State University Museum undertook archeological reconnaissance and excavations in the Hells Canyon Reservoir on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Fieldwork began on March 25, 1963, and concluded June 20, 1963. The project was under the general supervision of Dr. Earl H. Swanson, director of the museum. Max G. Pavesic, a graduate student at the University of Colorado, directed the fieldwork and was assisted by Roger Nance, Washington State University, and by David Wyatt, University of Washington.

Field headquarters were maintained at Oxbow Dam, where the Idaho Power Co. generously made available a trailer for residence and for laboratory work. Additional assistance during the excavation was given by the Morrison-Knudsen Corp., which provided the field party with a bulldozer. Grateful acknowledgment is also due to Jess Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Camp, Dan Cole, Ross Parker, Ralph Page, and Rudy Lanning for the help they gave.

The field studies were conducted throughout by three men whose work included intensive reconnaissance and excavation at an important village site (No. 10-AM-1). Ten archeological sites were located which were not reported in the original survey of Hells Canyon (Columbia Basin Project, River Basin Surveys, Smithsonian Institution, 1951). These include three rockshelters, seven camp sites, and numerous rock cairns. Five cairns were excavated. The first was excavated entirely by hand because these appear to be a type of archeological feature. Cairns of this nature are constructed of large boulders, which sometimes weigh several tons and which are covered by earth. Reports of burials beneath the cairns were given to the crew, but no archeological materials or data were obtained from them and they remain unexplained at this time.

An important village site was given careful attention by the field party. Two adjacent housepits, as well as the area between, were intensively examined by excavation. These lie on a north-south axis parallel to the river. The largest structure is approximately 25 feet in diameter, while the smaller measures approximately 12 feet across.

It could not be determined whether there was any superimposition of the structures. Stratigraphically, and by the artifact inventory, the housepits appear to be contemporaneous. In both, the house fill is not more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth. Little soil change was found in the fill, which was a dark loam near the top but became sandier with depth. Above the sterile soil, yellow sand and gravel, an ash layer is found throughout the limits of the housepits. Stratigraphically, there appears to be only one cultural occupation.

Large quantities of tools, flakes, and bones were recovered, which indicate both intensive occupation and use of the area for hunting purposes. Preliminary examination of the artifacts suggests that occupation was late in prehistoric time, possibly early historic, and similarities can be seen with the Camas Prairie Phase reported at the Weis Rockshelter on Camas Prairie (B. Robert Butler, *Contributions to the Prehistory of the Columbia Plateau, Occasional Papers No. 9* of the Idaho College Museum).

Missouri Basin.—At the beginning of fiscal year 1947 the Missouri Basin Project of the River Basin Surveys began its operations from the field headquarters and laboratory in Lincoln, Nebr. The Project has carried on its activities for 17 consecutive years from that location. The office and laboratory were at first housed with the Laboratory of Anthropology in the basement of the Social Sciences Building. They were then moved to a basement hallway of the University of Nebraska Library. Shortly thereafter much more space was made available in the basement of the just-completed Burnett Hall on the University campus, and the Laboratory of Anthropology and the project again joined forces. By 1950, both the project and the Laboratory of Anthropology had outgrown this space, and the Missouri Basin Project rented a building at 1517 O Street. The project laboratory was transferred to the new location, but offices were maintained in Burnett Hall. In 1953 the offices were moved to O Street and the entire project operated from that location for the following 10 years. During the present fiscal year expansion of the project and deterioration of the upper floors of the building at 1517 O Street made new quarters an absolute necessity. On May 1, 1963, the Missouri Basin Project rented a one-story building at 1835 P Street in Lincoln and moved to that location. It is a relatively new, fireproof building of 14,000 square feet, with all laboratory, storage, and office facilities on one floor.

Activities during the current fiscal year, as in past years, included surveys, excavations, analyses of materials, and reporting of results of the salvage of archeological remains being destroyed by dam and reservoir construction within the Missouri Basin. Dr. Robert L. Stephenson served as chief of the project, except for approximately 3 months when he was on leave and Dr. Warren W. Caldwell func-

tioned as acting chief. During the summer months the work consisted mainly of excavations. Analyses and preparation of reports received the major attention throughout the remainder of the year. The special chronology program, begun in January 1958, was continued throughout fiscal 1963.

At the beginning of the year the permanent staff, in addition to the chief, consisted of five archeologists, one administrative clerk, one administrative assistant, one secretary, one clerk-typist, one scientific illustrator, one photographer, and four museum aides. The temporary staff included 4 archeologists, 5 field assistants, 3 cooks, and 83 field crewmen.

During July and August seven field crewmen were added to the temporary staff. By the end of the first week in August, the employment of all the field crewmen and cooks had been terminated. Other terminations of temporary employees were made shortly thereafter. Four of the temporary archeologists and field assistants were transferred to the permanent staff as archeologists.

At the end of the fiscal year the permanent staff consisted of 21 persons. These were, in addition to the chief, nine archeologists, one administrative assistant, one secretary, one administrative clerk, two clerk-typists, one scientific illustrator, one photographer, and four museum aides. The temporary staff consisted of 71 persons: 3 archeologists, 2 physical anthropologists, 4 cooks, and 62 field crewmen.

During the year there were 25 Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys field parties at work in the Missouri Basin. During July and August four parties were working in the Oahe Reservoir area and four parties were working in the Big Bend Reservoir area of South Dakota; two parties were working in the Yellowtail Reservoir area of Montana and Wyoming; one crew was working in the Tuttle Creek Reservoir area in Kansas; and one party was surveying the Missouri Breaks area between Fort Peck and Fort Benton in Montana. In October a small crew was collecting pollen samples in western Nebraska. In May, a small crew worked in the Fort Randall Reservoir area of South Dakota and a survey party conducted a reconnaissance of six proposed reservoirs in Kansas and Nebraska. During June, a crew was excavating in the Pony Creek area of Iowa; another crew had begun work on the James Diversion Project in South Dakota; one crew was at work in the Yellowtail Reservoir of Montana and Wyoming; three parties were working in the Oahe Reservoir; and four groups were excavating in the Big Bend Reservoir, South Dakota. One special crew was not in the field but was at work during June in the laboratory at Lawrence, Kans., studying the skeletal remains from sites in the Oahe Reservoir.



Walker Street site (Key School site), 9ME60, a buried Deptford camp on the Chattahoochee River, Ga. Overburden has been removed and the underlying camp levels are being excavated by units 10 feet square. River Basin Surveys.



Probable house pattern showing at bottom of Deptford level. Shown here are indications of a subrectangular structure with supporting wall posts set in trenches. River Basin Surveys.



Close-up view of the Sorenson site (24CB202) in the Big Horn Canyon within the Yellow-tail Reservoir area during excavation. Evidence of more than 7,000 years of occupation were uncovered in this small rock shelter. River Basin Surveys.



View of the site (24CB203) at the confluence of Dry Head Creek with the Big Horn River within the Yellowtail Reservoir area. Smithsonian Institution field camp can be seen adjacent to the excavation area. River Basin Surveys.

Other fieldwork in the Missouri Basin during the year included 14 parties from State institutions operating under cooperative agreements with the National Park Service and in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution in the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program.

At the beginning of the year Robert W. Neuman, assisted by John J. Hoffman and a crew of 10, was at work on the excavation of an early village of circular houses known as the Molstad site (39DW234),¹ about 8 miles south of Mobridge, S. Dak., on the right bank of the Missouri River in Dewey County. This site will be subject to wave cutting at maximum pool level of the Oahe Reservoir. Artifacts and architectural details recovered indicate that the site had been a small, fortified village of the very early period of circular house occupation often referred to as the La Roche. There were five houses within an oval stockade and one larger house outside the stockade. The stockade was surrounded by a dry moat 2.6 feet deep and had a single large loop bastion on one side. The entire stockade line and five of the houses were excavated, as well as the bastion and two cross sections of the moat. The people who occupied this site during the 15th or 16th centuries were culturally very closely related to those who occupied the Potts Village, some 2 miles upstream, which had been excavated previously by crews from the Missouri Basin Project.

A second field party in the Oahe Reservoir, also directed by Robert W. Neuman with the assistance of James J. Stanek and a crew of 10, was at work at the beginning of the year excavating the Swift Bird site (39DW233), half a mile downstream from the Molstad site. This site comprised a group of two burial mounds of the Plains Woodland Period and a circular house depression that appears to belong to the La Roche Period. The burial mounds date from a period of some 1,500 or so years ago, while the house dates from about 500 years ago. Mound 1 was a dome-shaped tumulus 75 feet in diameter and 4 feet high. Several articulated bison skeletons lay on the mound floor as did numerous large, charred timbers. Below these was a burial pit containing several secondary human interments. Artifacts were few and largely found within the burial pit. In most respects this mound resembled those excavated at the Boundary Mounds site at the North Dakota-South Dakota State line. Mound 2 was slightly smaller and had articulated bison skeletons, secondary

¹ Site designations used by the River Basin Surveys are trinomial in character, consisting of symbols for State, county, and site. The State is indicated by the first number, according to the numerical position of the State name in an alphabetical list of the United States; thus, for example, 32 indicates North Dakota, 39 indicates South Dakota. Counties are designated by a two-letter abbreviation; for example, ME for Mercer County, MN for Mountrail County, etc. The final number refers to the specific site within the indicated State and county.

human burials, and a very few artifacts on the mound floor, but no burial pit. The circular house provided a minimal floor pattern without center posts and a small quantity of artifacts. This party also excavated Mound 3 of a series of five burial mounds at the Grover Hand site (39DW240). That mound resembled Mound 1 at the Swift Bird site, including the burial pit. Remains of 17 bison were recovered from the mound fill and floor. A new site, the Stelzer (39DW242), was tested. It is situated about a mile downstream from 39DW240. Occupational levels and artifacts indicate that this may be a substantial camp site of Plains Woodland times. Neuman's two crews shared a single camp and completed their fieldwork on September 2 after 12 weeks in the field.

A third field crew in the Oahe Reservoir was directed by Dr. William M. Bass, assisted by Jon Muller and a crew of six. Based in Pierre, this party utilized a caterpillar tractor and scraper to excavate large sections of the burial areas at the Sully site (39SL4), which is located approximately 20 miles northwest of Pierre, on the left bank of the Missouri River. It comprises the largest prehistoric village remains in the Missouri Basin and was excavated in previous years by Smithsonian Institution field crews. The large burial areas were not exhausted and, in order to get a sufficiently large sample of the physical remains of the people who had lived there some 250-400 years ago, the current season's work was directed toward exhausting the burial areas. The heavy equipment was used to remove the overburden above the graves. Each grave was then excavated by hand. During the first three seasons of work, 264 burials were excavated. This season an additional 293 were recovered, making a total of 557 burials from this one village. Brief investigations at other sites provided additional burials. At the Swan Creek site (39PO1), excavated during a previous season by a cooperating institution, a single burial was obtained. At the Bleached Bone site (39HU48), 20 burials were recovered and 8 were taken from the Second Hand site (39PO207). In addition, a good quantity of burial artifacts was recovered, correlating the burials directly with the village areas and providing cultural meaning for the skeletal remains. This party completed its fieldwork on August 30 after a season of 12 weeks.

The fourth Oahe Reservoir party was directed by Dr. Alfred W. Bowers, assisted by William B. Colvin and a crew of 10. Based at Mobridge, S. Dak., this crew excavated 14 circular earth lodges in the Red Horse site (39CO34) just west of the bridge from Mobridge and at the mouth of the Grand River. This was a moderately large, fortified earth-lodge village of the late period and probably dates in the 18th century. A large artifact yield as well as good architectural details resulted from the excavations. Bowers's crew also exca-

vated a portion of the Davis site (39CO14), some 200 yards west of the Red Horse site. There, a complex defensive system and a series of long rectangular houses were partly uncovered. Apparently there were at least two, and perhaps three, occupation periods represented, but time did not permit sufficient excavation to recover the whole story. The earliest occupation of the Davis site was several centuries earlier than that at the Red Horse site. Continuation of the work was planned for the next season.

In the Big Bend Reservoir area, three field parties were at work at the beginning of the year and a fourth party was added during July. One of the parties was directed by Dr. Warren W. Caldwell, assisted by Richard E. Jensen and a crew of 11. They excavated at two sites. The Langdeau site (39LM209) had been a village of long-rectangular houses and 15 depressions were visible. Four of these house remains were excavated, and three long trenches were dug in an unsuccessful attempt to find a fortification system. The houses were 30-40 feet wide with no small structural posts at the ends. Entrances were to the south or southwest and floors were compact and stained with red ochre. Pottery found there is of the Anderson and Foreman types, suggesting relationship to the early rectangular-house period at the Dodd site near Pierre, but other artifacts were extremely exotic, including copper, shell, bone, and stone tools and ornaments. This crew's second excavation was at the Jiggs Thompson site (39LM208), located 9 miles north of Lower Brule in the loop of the Big Bend. This site had been a small village of 17 long-rectangular houses situated on a high terrace finger that was separated from the rest of the terrace by a moat 4.5 feet deep and 11 feet wide. Two houses were excavated, the moat was sampled, and numerous other test trenches were dug. The houses had been about 30 by 20 feet with entrances to the south. They did not have end posts, but there were massive central support posts. Architecture and artifacts suggest a close relationship to the Langdeau site; both are in the Anderson-Foreman and Swanson traditions of early rectangular-house culture. This party completed its work on August 26 after 11 weeks in the field.

The second Big Bend party was also directed by Dr. Caldwell, with the assistance of Richard E. Carter. It consisted of a crew of nine. Excavations were carried out at a two-component site (39LM2) overlooking Medicine Creek some 8 miles northwest of Lower Brule. This had been a village of small, rectangular houses with ramp entrances to the south, minimal end support posts, and many cache pits. The remains of the first occupation were overlain by those of a village of square (or subrectangular) houses, 35 feet in diameter, which had four central support posts of the kind usually found in

late circular houses in the area. One house of each component, many cache pits, and several midden areas were excavated. Abundant pottery and other artifacts suggest that the earlier component relates to the Anderson and Over foci, while the later component was of the period of the Shannon Focus and similar to component C at the Talking Crow site. This party also sampled the Jandreau site (39LM221), 3 miles east of Medicine Creek in the same general area. Portions of two long-rectangular houses were excavated as were cross sections of the fortification moat. Ceramics recovered there suggest that the village may have been transitional between the Anderson Focus and the Thomas Riggs Focus and will date toward the latter part of the long-rectangular house period. In addition, minor tests were made at the Gilman site (39LM226) and at site 39LM228 in the Medicine Creek Bottoms. The latter proved to have been a rectangular-house village of Over Focus affiliation, while the former was a circular-house village of the Shannon Focus. After 11 weeks in the field this crew completed its assignment on August 26.

A third party in the Big Bend Reservoir area, sharing a joint camp with Caldwell's two crews, was directed by Vernon R. Helmen. This crew of three was frequently assisted by members of Caldwell's parties during the 2 weeks of its work (July 16-27). Helmen and his associates provided their services on a volunteer basis, and Mrs. Helmen made a useful study of the microecology of the flora of one earth lodge. The Helmen crew excavated one house in site 39LM223, a small village of the Shannon Focus. The circular house and several cache pits yielded Talking Crow and Iona pottery.

The remaining field party in the Big Bend Reservoir area was at work at the beginning of the year excavating the remains of Fort George (39ST202), a historic fur-trading post built in 1842 and operated briefly in opposition to the trading post of Fort Pierre Chouteau. The crew of eight was directed by G. Hubert Smith, assisted by Lee G. Madison, and was based in Pierre with the Bass party. Fort George was located on the right bank of the Missouri River some 15 miles downstream from Pierre. Remains of the log stockade, two blockhouses, and the interior buildings of timber were excavated and recorded. Artifacts were abundant and will, along with the architecture, provide a substantial picture of life at this early post, of which so little contemporary record remains.

Two Missouri Basin Project field parties were at work at the beginning of the year in the Yellowtail Reservoir area in the Big Horn Canyon in Montana and Wyoming. Lionel A. Brown, with a crew of five, operated in the lower end of the reservoir from the Yellowtail Dam south to the mouth of Dry Head Creek, a distance of some 25 miles upstream from the dam. They excavated three large, dif-

fuse, occupation sites and tested numerous rock shelters. Site 24BH215 at the mouth of Black Canyon, 6 miles above the dam, was a stratified campsite with three levels of occupation. Artifacts were moderately abundant and included a few nondescript potsherds, corner-notched projectile points, and many scrapers, blades, and bone tools, but no evidence of structures. It appears to have been a camp intermittently occupied from a few hundred years ago to historic times. Site 24BH212 was a complex of occupations at the mouth of Bull Elk Canyon 18 miles above the dam. It contained six stone circles, two circles of shallow postholes, midden deposits, fireplaces, a profusion of scrapers and other small stone tools but very few projectile points and no evidence of pottery. Five of the stone circles contained semicompacted floors, floor debris, and a central fireplace, and one had a midden deposit just outside the stone circle all emphasizing the fact that they served the function of actual tipi rings. The circular arrangements of shallow postholes with a suggestion of floors indicate structures of temporary pole construction. Occupation was shallow with only one level apparent except in one small section of the site where three levels were apparent. Artifacts are not very diagnostic but probably represent a period of three or four centuries before White contact. The third major site excavated by Brown's crew was located on the opposite (left) bank of the Big Horn River at the mouth of Dry Head Creek some 25 miles above the dam. There, four levels of occupation produced large quantities of bison, deer, and elk bone, numerous small stone artifacts, an elk bone flesher, numerous fire pits, and basin-shaped pits but neither pottery nor structures. Several rock shelters between Black Canyon and Dry Head were investigated and tested but none proved to contain worthwhile occupational materials. This party returned to the Lincoln headquarters August 31 after 11 weeks in the field.

Wilfred M. Husted was in charge of the second Yellowtail field party excavating a series of sites in the upper reaches of the reservoir. Working from various campsites between the village of Kane at the extreme southern end of the reservoir to Barry's Landing, some 20 miles to the north, this crew used boat, Jeep, carryall, and foot transportation to resurvey this portion of the Big Horn Canyon and excavate five sites. A rock shelter (48BH206) was sampled but not completed owing to difficulty of access. A large tipi ring site (48BH10) with 20 stone circles, on the left bank of Crooked Creek, was excavated. Five of the circles were dug and three of them contained central fireplaces as well as exterior fireplaces. One open campsite (48BH211) and several rock shelters were examined and tested but provided no useful archeological data. On the Wyoming side of the reservoir, a site at Barry's Landing (24CB201) was exca-

vated. It had superimposed hearths and roasting pits and numerous projectile points and scrapers. The artifacts represent the latter part of the Middle Prehistoric Period overlain by an occupation of the Late Prehistoric Period. A nearby rock shelter (24CB223) was excavated and furnished similar material. The Sorenson site (24CB202), half a mile below Barry's Landing, was completely excavated with excellent results. Five levels of occupation extending from historic times back to the pre-Middle Prehistoric Period were delineated. Lanceolate projectile points in the lowest level (dated at 7,500-7,800 years ago) were overlain by materials of the Middle and Late Prehistoric Period and capped by a historic occupation. Materials included cordage, basketry, hide, bone tools, stone tools, roasting pits, and hearths. In the resurvey of this section of the canyon, 21 new sites were located, of which 18 will be flooded. Husted's party completed the season's work August 30 after 11 weeks in the field.

A survey party directed by Oscar L. Mallory, consisting of a crew of three, made a detailed reconnaissance of the Missouri Breaks along the Missouri River from Fort Benton to the upper reaches of the Fort Peck Reservoir. Beginning at the Fort Benton end of the Breaks, this party utilized boats, horses, vehicles, and foot transportation to locate 55 archeological sites within this 180-mile stretch of extremely rugged river country. Of these sites, 20 were campsites, 21 were campsites with tipi rings, 2 were burials, 3 were bison-kill sites, and 9 were historic sites. Surface collections were made from most of these and two were tested. Artifact yield was minimal but enough to suggest a fairly long period of occupation and significant excavation potential in the area.

The final Missouri Basin Project field party at work at the beginning of the year was directed by Carl F. Miller who, with a crew of nine, was at work in the Tuttle Creek Reservoir of northeastern Kansas. With headquarters in the town of Blue Rapids, Kans., this party investigated seven sites in the upper reaches of the reservoir and excavated one. This was the last chance to examine any of the threatened sites in this reservoir, as the water was already rising, and by the summer of 1963 any sites that were to be flooded would have been submerged. The Pishney site (39MH2) received the attention of Miller's party most of the season and provided a single house structure, a portion of a second house, several cache pits, and a substantial yield of artifacts. The houses at this site were square with rounded corners and the artifacts suggest a cultural position within the Central Plains Phase but with definite indications of influences from the south. Miller's party left the field on August 16 after working for a period of 9 weeks.

Cooperating institutions active in the Missouri Basin at the beginning of the fiscal year included six field parties representing five State agencies in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Montana. Dr. Dee C. Taylor with a crew from Montana State University conducted a survey of portions of the shoreline of the Fort Peck Reservoir in east-central Montana, locating archeological sites that have been exposed by bank erosion along the shores of the reservoir. Marvin F. Kivett, assisted by Dr. Roger T. Grange with a crew from the Nebraska State Historical Society, completed salvage excavations in the area of the Red Willow Reservoir in southwestern Nebraska. Dr. Preston Holder, assisted by Dr. Emily Blasingham and a crew of University of Nebraska students, completed excavation and testing of sites to be flooded in the Norton Reservoir area of northwestern Kansas. Dr. Carlyle S. Smith, assisted by Walter Birkby and a crew of students from the University of Kansas, excavated two sites, sampled several others, and completed salvage work in the Melvern Reservoir area of east-central Kansas. Dr. Carl Chapman and a crew from the University of Missouri continued the surveying and testing of sites in the Kaysinger Bluff Reservoir area in west-central Missouri. A second crew tested a large series of sites in the Stockton Reservoir area of central Missouri. All these parties operated under agreements with the National Park Service and in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution in the Inter-Agency Archeological Salvage Program.

The 1963 field season began with an archeological survey team under Lionel A. Brown, assisted by Lee G. Madison and Stephen H. Schwartz. This team began operations on May 6 and completed its work on May 29. It investigated the proposed area of the Almena Reservoir on Prairie Dog Creek, in northwestern Kansas, finding no archeological sites but recording one paleontological locality. The members of the party next went to the proposed area of the Herndon Reservoir on Beaver Creek in Rawlins County, Kans., where they recorded one archeological site. In Ellis County, Kans., on Big Creek, the proposed Ellis Reservoir was surveyed and two sites were recorded. The proposed area of the Fort Scott Reservoir in Bourbon County, Kans., was next surveyed and six sites were located. The next survey, made in Anderson County, Kans., found seven sites at the location of the proposed Garnett Reservoir. The final reservoir of the six surveyed was the Angus Reservoir in Nuckols County, Nebr., where two archeological sites were recorded. A total of 18 archeological sites and 1 paleontological locality were recorded in 6 reservoir areas.

On May 13 and 14, G. Hubert Smith and Oscar L. Mallory conducted a brief investigation of the site of the Fort Randall Military Post, near the Fort Randall dam in southeastern South Dakota. As an aid to the U.S. Corps of Engineers in developing this for public

use, Smith and Mallory pinpointed the significant cultural features and made recommendations for their development.

On June 7 the Pony Creek field party began work in that part of Mills County, southwestern Iowa, where the Soil Conservation Service is constructing several very small reservoirs and terracing most of the adjacent valley area. Headquartered in the town of Glenwood, this party of eight, directed by Lionel A. Brown, had by the end of the year visited and tested six sites (three of which had not previously been recorded) and begun excavations in sites 13ML4 and 13ML18, both of which appear to be villages of rectangular (or square) houses of the Nebraska Aspect.

On June 6 Dr. Elden Johnson of the University of Minnesota joined the staff of the Missouri Basin Project and spent 4 days in a brief investigation of the area of the James Diversion Project for detailed survey and excavation early in the next fiscal year.

The single field party in the Yellowtail Reservoir area of Montana and Wyoming, directed by Wilfred M. Husted, consisted of a crew of seven which left Lincoln on June 11. This crew started in the upper reaches of the reservoir where Husted's party left off the previous season. By the end of the year they had completed excavation of a small rock shelter and were continuing investigations on downstream.

In the Oahe Reservoir area of central South Dakota, three field parties were operating at the end of the year. Robert W. Neuman, in charge of a crew of eight, began work on June 11 at the Grover Hand site (39DW240), a group of Woodland burial mounds on the right bank of the Missouri River some 9 miles below Mobridge. By the end of the year, Mound 1 at this site had been excavated. This mound contained a burial pit covered with timbers. Bison skeletons were found on the mound floor.

The second Oahe party was directed by Oscar L. Mallory. With a crew of eight he began work on June 11 at site 39DW231, a presumed village or camp occupation site of the Plains Woodland Period that may be related to some of the burial mounds being dug by the Neuman party. The site is situated some 11 miles below Mobridge on the right bank of the Missouri River. Both the Neuman and Mallory crews camped at the Molstad ranch about a mile above the Grover Hand site, and both crews utilized 16-foot motorboats with 10-horsepower motors as their main means of transportation. This was necessitated by the high water of the Oahe Reservoir and the lack of roads in the area south of the Molstad ranch.

The third Oahe party also began work on June 11 under the direction of Dr. Alfred W. Bowers, who again joined the Missouri Basin Project staff for the summer, taking leave from his regular position at the University of Idaho. Dr. Bowers' crew of 10 camped at the east

edge of Mobridge and started digging on the Davis site (39CO14) at the west end of the Mobridge bridge. They had begun there the previous season and by the end of the year were well along with the excavations. They had also dug the last unexcavated lodge at the adjacent Red Horse site (39CO34) that Bowers's crew excavated in the 1962 season.

One historic-sites party was in the field at the end of the year, having begun work on June 14. This party, directed by G. Hubert Smith, was searching for some of the more obscure historic sites in the Big Bend Reservoir area, such as Loisel's Trading Post, Fort Defiance-Bouis, and the Red Cloud Agency. If they find any of these sites they will begin a program of excavations. By the end of the year Smith had devoted considerable time to searching records in various historical files both in Pierre and at Fort Pierre.

Three crews excavating prehistoric sites in the Big Bend area also began work on June 14. John J. Hoffman and a crew of 11 were at work at the end of the year on the series of sites, in the southeast corner of Lyman County on the right bank of the Missouri some 20 miles below Pierre, known as the "La Roche Sites." There, each of several sites has been called "La Roche" and much interpretation has been based on a concept of "La Roche." Hoffman's party was to excavate each of the sites and endeavor to identify some one element as La Roche and correlate the others with it. By the end of the year excavations were well under way in 39ST9, the site which W. H. Over many years ago designated as La Roche.

The second Big Bend field party was directed by William J. Folan, who joined the Smithsonian Institution staff, for the summer season, from Southern Illinois University. This crew of eight camped with the Hoffman crew and was directing its attention to the same problem. The two crews started together on the same site so that they would begin with the same orientation. By the end of the year Folan's crew was ready to move its operations to one of the other related sites in the area. All the sites appear to represent villages of late circular houses, or at least have one component of this "La Roche" trait.

The third Big Bend field party was directed by Richard E. Jensen. It consisted of a crew of 11 and was camped on the left bank of the Missouri in the "pocket" of the Big Bend, some 40 miles by road below Pierre. It was to conduct excavations in a series of circular-house villages nearby. By the end of the year progress had been made in work on the remains of an extensive, diffuse village, 39HU213. Widespread test trenching and the excavation of cache pits, middens, and a multiple burial had been completed.

Dr. William M. Bass of the University of Kansas, and an assistant, Walter Birkby of the same institution, joined the Missouri Basin

Project staff for the summer as temporary employees, in order to conduct laboratory research. Dr. Bass and his assistant analyzed a large quantity of skeletal material, excavated over the past several years by Dr. Bass, from several Missouri Basin sites in the Oahe Reservoir. Principal of these was the Sully site (39SL4) where 557 burials have been recovered. Bass and Birkby were working in the new laboratory facilities at the University of Kansas in Lawrence.

Cooperating institutions in the Missouri Basin at the end of the year included eight parties operating in five States. Dr. Dee C. Taylor and a Montana State University crew were continuing the shoreline survey of the Fort Peck Reservoir in east-central Montana, searching for and testing sites that had been exposed by bank erosion. Robert Gant and a University of South Dakota party were continuing a shoreline survey of the Gavins Point Reservoir in southeastern South Dakota, searching for and testing sites that had been exposed by bank erosion. Particular emphasis was being placed on the search for Plains Woodland and earlier sites. Both of these parties were continuing work begun the previous season. Dr. Preston Holder, assisted by James Marshall and a crew of University of Nebraska students, was excavating the Glen Elder site in the Glen Elder Reservoir in Mitchell County, north-central Kansas, and was searching for and testing additional sites within that reservoir. Dr. Carlyle S. Smith, assisted by Jon Muller and a party of Kansas University students, began the survey and testing of sites in the area to be flooded by the Milford Reservoir in Clay County, north-central Kansas. Dr. Carl Chapman had three University of Missouri parties at work at the end of the year. One was a survey group locating and testing sites in the area to be flooded by the Hackleman Corners Reservoir in southwestern Missouri. A second party was excavating sites in the Kaysinger Bluff Reservoir in west-central Missouri. The third party was digging sites in the Stockton Reservoir of west-central Missouri. Both of the latter were continuing work begun the previous season. Marvin F. Kivett, assisted by Dr. Roger T. Grange, Jr., and a Nebraska State Historical Society crew, surveyed two small reservoirs, Calamus and Davis Creek, in central Nebraska. Both surveys located only a few sites of doubtful archeological potential and it was recommended that no further work be done there unless material is uncovered during earth-moving operations for the construction of the two dams.

The Missouri Basin Chronology Program had been in operation for 5½ years by the end of the year. Cooperation of nearly all the archeologists and archeological institutions in the Plains area continued as in previous years, and leadership and direction of the program continued to be by the staff archeologists of the Missouri Basin Project.

In October a Missouri Basin Project team composed of J. J. Hoffman and Lee G. Madison joined Dr. Paul Sears of Yale University, Dr. J. G. Ogden of Ohio Wesleyan University, and Dr. Harry A. Tourtelot of the U.S. Geological Survey in a trip to collect fossil pollen cores in the sandhills of northwestern Nebraska. The field trip was a part of the chronology program and a part of a continuing program of palynology designed to reconstruct prehistoric floral conditions for a portion of the Missouri Basin. Cores were collected at several of the fossil lakes in the area and will be analyzed by Dr. Ogden.

Other chronology studies included a continuation of the dendrochronology section under the direction of Dr. Warren W. Caldwell, with the volunteer assistance of Harry E. Weakly. The carbon-14 section continued to progress with the addition of 16 new dated samples of vegetal material, tested by the laboratory of Isotopes, Inc., of Westwood, N.J. Robert W. Neuman continued to be in charge of this section of the program and submitted several samples for dating to the new carbon-14 laboratory at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. In addition, two samples were sent to the University of Texas for analysis in its carbon-14 laboratory.

The laboratory and office staff of the Missouri Basin Project devoted most of its full effort during the year to processing specimen materials for study, photographing and illustrating specimens, preparing specimen records, and typing, filing, and illustrating record and manuscript materials. The accomplishments of the laboratory and office staff are listed in tables 1 and 2.

Dr. Robert L. Stephenson, chief, devoted a large part of his time during the year to management of the overall Missouri Basin Project, including the office and laboratory in Lincoln, the several field activities, and the preparation of plans and budgets. His individual archeological research and report writing was minimal during the year, but some further progress was made on the monograph "The Whitney Reservoir, Texas" and on analyses of specimens from his excavations at the Sully site (39SL4) in the Oahe Reservoir. He made final revisions on his manuscript "The Accokeek Creek Site: A Middle Atlantic Seaboard Culture Sequence" and submitted it to the University of Michigan for publication. He also revised a paper he read at the 1962 meeting of the Society for American Archeology, entitled "Administrative Problems of the River Basin Surveys," for publication in *American Antiquity*. He continued to serve as chairman of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program; as assistant editor of "Current Research" in the Plains Area for *American Antiquity*; and, until December 1, as associate editor of the *Plains Anthropologist*. On December 1 he became editor of that journal. He also participated in

the Visiting Scientist Program of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences and lectured to student groups at Sutton and Sidney, Nebr.

Dr. Stephenson attended the 19½ Plains Conference in Pierre, S. Dak., in July and served as a panel member in a symposium on "The Salvage Program So Far." At the 20th Plains Conference in Lincoln on Thanksgiving weekend he served as local arrangements chairman and as chairman of a symposium on "Plains Chronology." During the period of December 12-21 he attended the "Management Development Program for Field Managers" of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School, held on the Voorhis Campus of California State Polytechnic College in San Dimas, Calif. He attended the 73d annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in Lincoln on April 27 and the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology in Boulder, Colo., on May 1-3. While at Boulder he participated in the meeting of the Committee for the Recovery of Archeological Remains and reported on the year's activities of the Missouri Basin Project and on the prospects for the coming year. He wrote several book reviews for scientific journals, gave talks to various local civic organizations on the work of the River Basin Surveys, and represented the Smithsonian Institution at special occasions at the invitation of local civic organizations. He served throughout the second half of the year on the organizing committee for the INQUA meetings to be held in Boulder, Colo., in September 1965, and was named as one of the field conference organizers for a preconference field trip through the Plains area.

Lionel A. Brown, archeologist, when not in charge of field parties, devoted most of his time to analyzing specimen materials he had recovered during the past year and to materials recovered by others in the Missouri Basin in previous years. He completed a major draft of a manuscript entitled "Archeology of the Lower Yellowtail Reservoir, Montana," which describes the work and material recovered from the several sites that he excavated and tested in that area during the summer of 1963. He completed a major draft of a preliminary manuscript entitled "Archeological Investigations in the Pony Creek Watershed, Iowa," which describes the work and reports the analyses of materials he recovered from that area of southwestern Iowa in the spring of 1962. This manuscript will be combined with the report of the work currently being done in that area to form an overall publication on the Pony Creek researches. In the early spring he studied the specimens and field records from the Gillette site (39ST23) in the Oahe Reservoir, excavated by Donald D. Hartle of the Missouri Basin Project in 1957, and nearly completed the major draft of a manuscript covering those investigations.

In July Mr. Brown addressed the Billings Archeological Society in Billings, Mont., on the subject "The Amateur Archeologist in the Salvage Program." During Thanksgiving weekend he attended the 20th Plains Conference in Lincoln and presented two papers, "A Survey of the Pony Creek Watershed" and "Archeology of the Lower Yellowtail Reservoir." Both were published in abstract in the *Proceedings of the 73d Meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences*. He attended the meetings of the Society for American Archeology in Boulder, Colo., on May 1-3. At the end of the year he was again excavating archeological sites in the Pony Creek area of Iowa.

Dr. Warren W. Caldwell, archeologist, was in the field from the beginning of the year until the end of August. He devoted the remainder of his time to specimen and field-record studies concerning sites that he had excavated in previous years. Primary attention was devoted to the analyses (with Richard E. Jensen) of sites 39LM208, 39LM209, and 39LM232, excavated last year in the Big Bend Reservoir of South Dakota by Caldwell and Jensen. He completed the analytical studies and began a manuscript reporting the results. He also completed analyzing materials from, and prepared a major draft of a monograph on, "Investigations at the McKensy Village (39AR-201), South Dakota," a site that he excavated in 1960. In collaboration with G. Hubert Smith, he prepared and submitted for publication a handbook for the U.S. Corps of Engineers' Reservoir Series, entitled "Oahe Reservoir: Archeology, History and Geology." This was the fourth handbook in this series, prepared by the same authors. He also prepared a popular article on "Fortified Villages of the Dakotas," published in *Missouri Basin Progress*. He published two book reviews in the *Plains Anthropologist* and prepared several administrative and progress reports concerning the work of the Missouri Basin Project.

Dr. Caldwell participated in the 19½ Plains Conference in Pierre in July and discussed his current fieldwork. He participated in the 20th Plains Conference in Lincoln at the end of November, presenting a paper on "Investigations in the Lower Big Bend Reservoir, South Dakota" and also serving as a panel member on "Plains Chronology," presenting a discussion of "Dendrochronology in the Plains—Past and Present." He attended the 73d annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences and presented a paper, "Primus in Orbe Deos Fecit Timor or Ceramics ad Nauseam," that was published in abstract in the *Proceedings* of the meeting. His paper "Fortified Villages of the Northern Plains" was read in absentia at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archeology in Boulder, Colo., on May 3. Throughout the year he continued to serve as chairman of the dendrochronology section of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program, as con-

tributing editor for book reviews for the *Plains Anthropologist*, and as collaborator for the Plains area for "Abstracts of New World Archeology." He participated in the visiting scientist program of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, lecturing to student groups at Gretna, Nebr., on January 8. During the period from September to June, on annual-leave time, he served as part-time assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Nebraska and taught a course on "The American Indian." At the end of the year he was in the Lincoln laboratory analyzing specimens from past fieldwork.

John J. Hoffman, archeologist, when not in the field conducting excavations, devoted most of his time to laboratory analyses and preparation of reports resulting from his work of the past season. He completed the analyses of specimen materials and records of his 1962 excavations at the Molstad Village site (39DW234) in the Oahe Reservoir area and prepared a major draft of a manuscript on this work. He completed a short article on the "Molstad Village and the La Roche Sites" and submitted it to the *Plains Anthropologist* for publication. By the time he returned to the field in June he was well along on a manuscript entitled "The Swift Bird Lodge (39DW233)." In July, Hoffman attended the 19½ Plains Conference in Pierre and reported on his fieldwork during the season. At Thanksgiving, he presented a paper at the 73d annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in Lincoln entitled "Temporal Ordering of the Chouteau Aspect." The end of the year found him again in the field engaged in archeological excavations.

Wilfred M. Husted, archeologist, while not in the field conducting archeological excavations, was at work in the laboratory analyzing materials and preparing reports on his activities in the field during the 1962 season and also on materials that others had collected in previous seasons. He wrote a "Preliminary Report of the 1962 Archeological Investigation in the Upper Yellowtail Reservoir," which will be combined with a study of his 1963 season's work in the same area so that there will be a comprehensive monograph on the archeology of that region. He also completed the laboratory analyses of, and prepared a major draft of a monograph on "The Brice (39LM31) and Clarkstown (39LM47) Sites, Fort Randall Reservoir." These two sites were excavated in 1954 by the late Paul L. Cooper. At the 20th Plains Conference, November 22-24 in Lincoln, he presented a paper entitled "Investigations in Upper Yellowtail Reservoir, Montana-Wyoming."

Richard E. Jensen, archeologist, spent July, August, and June in the field conducting archeological excavations and the remainder of the year in the laboratory in Lincoln analyzing materials and

writing reports. He prepared descriptions of the artifacts and features recovered from the Langdeau site (39LM209), the Jiggs Thompson site (39LM202), and the Pretty Head site (39LM232), which he excavated in conjunction with Dr. Caldwell. They include various statistical analyses relative to sequential alinements and relationships to other sites. In July he gave a report of his current fieldwork at the 19½ Plains Conference in Pierre. During Thanksgiving he attended the 20th Plains Conference in Lincoln. On May 18, accompanied by J. J. Hoffman and Dr. Stephenson, he attended an informal conference on Dakota pottery typology in Vermillion, S. Dak. He and Hoffman proceeded from Vermillion to the Big Bend Reservoir area to select campsites for the summer. At the end of the year he was again in the field excavating archeological sites in the Big Bend Reservoir area.

Oscar L. Mallory, archeologist, when not in the field was at work in the laboratory examining materials previously collected. He studied the background data and analyzed the specimens obtained from the "Missouri Breaks" area of Montana and prepared a report on the work entitled "An Archeological Appraisal of the Missouri Breaks Region, Montana." He then began a detailed analysis of the unusual collection of perishable goods from the Mouat Cliff Burial site (24TE401) excavated last year by the Billings Archeological Society, in central Montana, near Hardin. He spent much of his evening and weekend time working on "A Comparative Cultural Analysis of Textiles from McGregor Cave, Washington," his thesis for a master of arts degree at Washington State College. In April he served, with Robert W. Neuman, as adviser to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in conference with the local community developers of Mobridge, S. Dak., on a project to reconstruct an earth-lodge village in that area. He presented a paper, "Survey of the Missouri Breaks Area," at the 20th Plains Conference in Lincoln on Thanksgiving weekend. At the close of the year he was conducting archeological excavations in the Oahe Reservoir area.

Robert W. Neuman, archeologist, when not in the field was mainly at work in the laboratory doing research on materials excavated by him in past years in the Oahe and Big Bend Reservoir areas. From October 6 to 13 he was on loan to the University of South Dakota to assist in salvage excavations at the Wolfe Creek Mound site (39HT-201) in Hutchinson County, S. Dak. In the laboratory, he corrected galley proof on his monograph "The Good Soldier Site (39LM238), Lyman County, South Dakota," being published by the Bureau of American Ethnology as a River Basin Surveys Paper. He did research on materials from his Big Bend excavations and brought to near completion a manuscript on "Preceramic Occupations in the Big Bend Reservoir Area, South Dakota." He also served as chairman of

the radiocarbon section of the Missouri Basin Chronology Program. He reported on his current fieldwork at the 19½ Plains Conference in Pierre in July. He attended the 20th Plains Conference in Lincoln, November 22–24, where he served as a panel member in the symposium on “Plains Chronology,” presenting a discussion of “Carbon-14 on the Plains—Past, Present and Future.” In mid-April he and Oscar L. Mallory served as advisers to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in discussions with local community supporters of a project to reconstruct an earth-lodge village near Mobridge, S. Dak. On April 27 he served as chairman of the Anthropology Section of the 73d annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in Lincoln and presented a paper entitled “A Brief Review of Anthropology in the Nebraska Academy of Sciences,” that was published in abstract in the *Proceedings* of the meeting. This was the best attended and had the largest selection of outstanding papers of any of the meetings of this section of the Academy since its inception. He also attended the annual meetings of the Society for American Archeology in Boulder, Colo., May 1–3, where he presented a paper entitled “Check Stamping on the Northern Plains,” that has been accepted for publication in *American Antiquity*. At the end of the year Neuman was conducting excavations in the Oahe Reservoir area.

G. Hubert Smith, archeologist, spent July, August, and the last half of June conducting archeological excavations, and during the remainder of the year was in the Lincoln office analyzing and doing research on materials from historic sites in the Missouri Basin that he had excavated in previous years. He completed a report on the fieldwork done at the site of Fort George (39ST202) in the summer of 1962, and had a major draft of that manuscript ready for final typing at the end of the year. He continued with the preparation of the comprehensive report on the site of “Like-a-Fishhook Village and Fort Berthold I and II (32ML2), North Dakota.” With Dr. Caldwell he prepared a popular booklet on “The Oahe Reservoir: Archeology, History and Geology,” that was published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in their Reservoir Series, of which this is the fifth. He also prepared a book review published in *American Antiquity* in April.

Smith attended the 19½ Plains Conference in Pierre in July and reported on his current fieldwork. During the Thanksgiving weekend he attended the Plains Conference in Lincoln, where he reported on “Excavations at Fort George, South Dakota.” On January 10, he was the featured speaker at the meeting of the Yankton County Historical Society in Yankton, S. Dak., where he gave an illustrated talk on “Salvage Archeology.” On April 27 he attended the 73d annual meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences in Lincoln and presented a paper entitled “Ethnographic Contributions of Ferdinand

V. Hayden." He attended the 17th annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and took part in the historic sites committee meeting of that group. He addressed the Kansas City Archeological Society on "Historical Archeology in the Missouri Basin" on May 7, and on May 19 he gave an illustrated talk on "Historic Buildings of Nebraska" at the Nebraska State Historical Society in Lincoln. At the end of the year he was again in the field conducting investigations of historic sites in the Big Bend Reservoir.

TABLE 1.—*Specimens processed, July 1, 1962–June 30, 1963*

Reservoir	Number of sites	Catalog numbers assigned	Number of specimens processed
Big Bend.....	13	4, 354	24, 196
Missouri Breaks.....	24	178	390
Oahe.....	10	2, 978	22, 400
Pony Creek.....	13	408	1, 775
Yellowtail.....	22	1, 749	3, 038
Site totals.....	82	9, 667	51, 799
Collections not assigned site numbers.....	2	11	24
Overall collection totals.....	84	9, 678	51, 823

As of June 30, 1963, the Missouri Basin Project had cataloged 1,391,219 specimens from 2,410 numbered sites and 60 collections not assigned site numbers.

Specimens restored: Five pottery vessels and six vessel sections.

Specimens donated to the Missouri Basin Project for comparative use: By the W. H. Over Museum, University of South Dakota, courtesy of Dr. Wesley R. Hurt—75 pot rim sherds collected from 39GR1 (Scalp Creek site), 39WW7 (Swan Creek site), and 39WW303. These sherds represent eight pottery wares, namely: Akaska, Le Beau, Randall, Rygh, Scalp, Steamboat, Swan Creek, and Talking Crow.

TABLE 2.—*Record material processed, July 1, 1962–June 30, 1963*

MISSOURI BASIN PROJECT

Reflex copies of records.....	8, 967
Photographic negatives made.....	3, 128
Photographic prints made.....	13, 712
Photographic prints mounted and filed.....	7, 660
Transparencies mounted in glass.....	66
Kodachrome pictures taken in lab.....	72
Cartographic tracings and drawings.....	38
Illustrations.....	27
Lettering of plates.....	12
Profiles drawn.....	92
Plate layouts made for manuscripts.....	18

Virginia.—During the period September 10–November 18, 1962, Carl F. Miller conducted excavations in four sites in the Smith Mountain and Leesville Reservoir areas. Data obtained indicate that the cultural range represented extended from the terminal phase of Late Archaic around 4000 B.C. to the Middle Woodland Period at about A.D. 500. One of the characteristic artifacts normally associated with such remains, namely, stone projectile points, was scarce, while ceramics and bone tools were rather plentiful. There were numerous portions and fragments from clay tobacco pipes. As a matter of fact, those particular objects were much more numerous than has been indicated by evidence from that general area.

Mr. Miller returned to the Smith Mountain Project area on May 15, 1963, and from that date until the end of the fiscal year was occupied in the excavation of the Hales Ford site (44FR15). In the work there thirty-seven 10-foot squares were dug to a depth of 5 feet; 136 features and 1 partial burial were recovered. The burial, representing an early Middle Woodland Phase, was that of a male who was about 60 years of age at the time of death. Mortuary offerings consisted of two turtle-shell dishes. The use of turtle shells for dishes apparently was a well-established trait at that location. At least two new pottery types were found at the Hales Ford site, and they were apparently correlated to a similar textile-impressed type found in the John H. Kerr Reservoir area farther south on the Roanoke River. The latter, however, produced much less of this type than the Smith Mountain Reservoir. The significance of this will need to be determined by further studies in the laboratory. The projectile points recovered are sufficient in number to illustrate a developmental series. This also is true of clay pipes. The bone material was particularly well preserved, and several new types of artifacts were recovered. Potsherds number into the thousands, and it will be possible to restore a number of vessels from them. No European material was found at the site, which apparently was abandoned well before the White man's influence reached that part of Virginia. No evidence was obtained relative to habitations and consequently nothing is known of the type of dwelling used at that locality.

The material from the combined work in the fall of 1962 and the spring of 1963 will give an excellent source of information about a fairly long period of occupation in the upper reaches of the Roanoke River.

ARCHIVES

The Bureau archives continued under the custody of Mrs. Margaret C. Blaker, archivist. She was assisted throughout the year by Miss

Regina M. Solzbacher, and on a part-time basis by Miss Margaret V. Lee.

During the week of September 30–October 6, Mrs. Blaker attended the annual meeting of the Society of American Archivists in Rochester, N.Y., and searched for early photographs of American Indians in the collections of George Eastman House, the Rochester Historical Society, and the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences. A considerable number of fine stereoscopic views of the 1870's and 1880's were located at Eastman House, and copies of them are currently being made for the Bureau collections. At the University of Rochester Library Mrs. Blaker examined the notebooks of Louis Henry Morgan that deal with his visits to the Seneca Indians, and the circulars containing the original information collected and used by Morgan in preparing his *Systems of Consanguinity*, published by the Smithsonian in 1870. Microfilm duplicates of the circulars will be made available to the Bureau through the library's special collections division.

On October 12–15 Mrs. Blaker attended the joint annual meeting of the American Indian Ethnohistoric Conference and the Iroquois Conference at Albany, N.Y., and examined photographic and other pictorial resources on the American Indian in the New York State Museum. On November 14–19 she attended the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Chicago and examined pictorial resources in the Newberry Library and the Chicago Natural History Museum. On May 20–21 she visited Carlisle, Pa., to see photographs in the collections of the Army War College and the Hamilton Library. Both of these institutions have albums of excellent photographs of the students who attended Carlisle Indian school and of their parents, many of them distinguished chiefs, who visited the school. Arrangements for borrowing the albums for copying are in progress.

Ethnographic notes of the late Lyda Averill Taylor, on the Alabama, Choctaw, and Koasati, collected in Polk County, Tex., in 1936–40, and a partial draft of a manuscript on comparative southeastern ethnology, were received from John M. Goggin, to whom they had been given in 1960 by Walter W. Taylor.

A ledger containing drawings of war scenes, apparently all drawn by the same Indian artist, was acquired. The book is undated and the artist unidentified, but he was probably a Cheyenne, since the short written titles indicate that the winners of the contests depicted were Cheyennes. Cheyenne warfare with a number of different tribes is portrayed—Osage, Snake (Shoshoni), Pawnee, Ute, Crow, Shawnee, Sac and Fox, Navaho, and Pueblo. There are also a number of pictures of combat with the U.S. Army. Two pictures depict the

Cheyenne Indian "Horse Road in fight with General Miles near Red River," and another, the historic fight of the Cheyenne with Forsyth's scouts at Beecher's Island on September 17, 1868, in which Chief Roman Nose was killed. Another drawing depicts a Cheyenne battle with soldiers under Lieutenant Henley, 6th Cavalry, on Smoky Hill River, and one shows Indians running off cavalry horses at Fort Dodge, 1865.

A sketchbook containing crayon and pencil drawings of Indian life on the Plains, made by a Cheyenne Indian named Buffalo Meat, while he was a prisoner at Fort Marion, Fla., about 1875 was received as a gift from Miss Julia Whiting of Middleburg, Va.

A photograph of an oil painting of the Comanche chief Yellow Wolf, made in 1859 by Col. Arthur T. Lee, and a photograph of a drawing made by Yellow Wolf were received through the courtesy of Charles F. Hayes III, of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, Rochester, N. Y., which owns the originals.

Negatives of four sketches of Missisauga Indians, three of Hurons and two of Creek Indians, all drawn by Basil Hall in 1827-28, were obtained from the Lilly Library, Indiana University, which owns the original drawings.

An important collection of photographic negatives and prints, taken by Jesse Hastings Bratley in the period 1893-ca. 1903, while he was teaching at Indian schools in the West, was lent by Francis V. Crane, director of the Southeast Museum, Marathon, Fla. A total of 280 copy negatives were made and added to the Bureau files. Most of the negatives relate to the Dakota Indians of Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.; the Havasupai of Cataract Canyon, Ariz.; and the Hopi of Polacca, Ariz. There are also a few photographs of Salish Indians of Puget Sound, and of Cheyenne and Arapaho from Contonment, Okla.

A series of 36 negatives taken at the mouth of Windy River, northwestern extremity of Neultin Lake, southwestern Keewatin, Canada, in 1947 shows Caribou Eskimo and a few Cree Indians. The negatives include portraits; camp scenes showing food and hide preparation; and views of transport by canoe and on foot with pack and dog travois. They were made and donated by Dr. Francis Harper, Chapel Hill, N.C. Dr. Harper also donated five negatives showing Poosepatuck men and native fishing equipment, taken by him at the Poosepatuck Reservation, Mastic, Long Island, in 1909 and 1910.

A series of 11 photographs taken at the Poosepatuck Reservation, Mastic, Long Island, showing members of the Poosepatuck tribe, and views taken at the June meeting at Poosepatuck in 1912, were copied from an album of snapshots owned by Walter B. Raynor, Patchogue, N.Y. Two photographs of White men's hunting camps having pal-

metto-thatch structures built in the Seminole style were from the same album.

Nineteen portraits of Jicarilla Apaches and views taken on the Jicarilla Reservation near Dulce, N. Mex., ca. 1915-62, were copied from photographs lent by Dr. D. Harper Sims, Arlington, Va.

Negatives of four views of the monument on the grave of the Choctaw chief Pushmataha, in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, D.C., were deposited by Dr. William C. Sturtevant.

A photograph of a Shoshoni chief, Jack Edmo, and his family, taken about 1917, was donated by Mrs. Arthur White, Middleburg, Va.

A collection of 90 Indian portraits from the studios of a number of late 19th-century commercial photographers was obtained through Carl Russell, Orinda, Calif. Over 50 of the portraits are of members of various Dakota tribes; other tribes represented are Apache, Crow, Diegueño, Maricopa, Papago, and Yuma.

A collection of approximately 675 photographic negatives made in the approximate period 1900-1920 has been acquired but is not yet cataloged in detail. The collection consists of studio and outdoor portraits, camp scenes, views of dances, and other subjects. Of the more than 25 tribes represented, the principal ones are: Apache, Arapaho, Assiniboin, and Gros Ventres; Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Crow, Dakota, Eskimo, Hopi, Osage, Pawnee, Seminole, and Wichita.

LIBRARY

During the year 1962-63, work continued on the organization of the collection and its records under the supervision of Mrs. Carol Jopling in the Bureau of American Ethnology Library.

When the library's maps were evaluated, several very old and rare ones were discovered. Among them were a Nicholas Visscher map of the Western Hemisphere, *Novissima et Accuratissima Totius Americae*, and *Nova Belgica et Anglia Nova* by W. J. Blaeu (Amsterdam, 1635). Of particular interest to the Bureau, however, was the *Census of the State of California* (1852) map and a quantity of other North American maps with linguistic and archeological annotations.

Some fine books were given to the library, including a set by Sir Richard Phillips, *A Collection of Modern and Contemporary Voyages and Travels* (London, 1805-) presented by Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.

The librarian attended the Special Libraries Convention in Denver, June 9-14, 1963, and visited a number of libraries and museums having special collections on the North American Indian and Western history.

The following statistics will serve to indicate some of the work conducted in the library :

Reference questions answered_____	1, 820
Library users_____	1, 301
Publications circulated_____	1, 071
Loans to other libraries_____	151
Volumes sent for binding_____	1, 103

EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editorial work of the Bureau continued during the year under the immediate direction of Mrs. Eloise B. Edelen. The following publications were issued :

Seventy-ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1961-62. ii+29 pp., 2 pls. 1963.

Bulletin 181. Isleta paintings, with introduction and commentary by Elsie Clews Parsons. Edited by Esther S. Goldfrank. xvi+299 pp., 142 pls. 1962.

Bulletin 182. River Basin Surveys Papers, No. 25. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., editor. xvi+447 pp., 110 pls., 65 figs., 20 maps. 1962.

Archeology of the John H. Kerr Reservoir Basin, Roanoke River, Virginia-North Carolina, by Carl F. Miller. With appendix: Human skeletal remains from the Tollifero (Ha6) and Clarksville (Mc14) sites, John H. Kerr Reservoir Basin, Virginia, by Lucile E. Hoyme and William M. Bass.

Bulletin 184. The Pueblo of Sia, New Mexico, by Leslie A. White. xii+358 pp., 12 pls., 55 figs. 1962.

Bulletin 185. River Basin Surveys Papers, Nos. 26-32, Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. editor. xii+344 pp., 57 pls., 43 figs., 5 maps. 1963.

No. 26. Small sites on and about Fort Berthold Reservation, Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota, by George Metcalf.

No. 27. Star Village: A fortified historic Arikara site in Mercer County, North Dakota, by George Metcalf.

No. 28. The dance hall of the Santee Bottoms on the Fort Berthold Reservation, Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota, by Donald D. Hartle.

No. 29. Crow-Flies-High (32MZ1), a historic Hidatsa village in the Garrison Reservoir area, North Dakota, by Carling Malouf.

No. 30. The Stutsman Focus: An aboriginal culture complex in the Jamestown Reservoir Area, North Dakota, by R. P. Wheeler.

No. 31. Archeological manifestations in the Toole County section of the Tiber Reservoir Basin, Montana, by Carl F. Miller.

No. 32. Archeological salvage investigations in the Lovewell Reservoir Area, Kansas, by Robert W. Neuman.

Bulletin 188. Shonto: A study of the role of the trader in a modern Navaho Community, by William Y. Adams. xi+329 pp., 10 pls., 3 figs., 3 maps, 12 charts. 1963.

Publications distributed totaled 17,722 as compared with 19,326 for the fiscal year 1962.

ILLUSTRATIONS

The staff artist for the Bureau of American Ethnology, E. G. Schumacher, prepared the illustrations to accompany 16 manuscripts to be

published by the Bureau, some as entire bulletins and others composing bulletins in the Anthropological Papers and the River Basin Surveys Papers series. The work included the drawing or redrawing of maps, diagrams, charts, and other text figures, and effectively combining and mounting photographs, all covering the fields of anthropology, archeology, and ethnology. Approximately 500 illustrations were prepared.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. M. W. Stirling, Dr. A. J. Waring, and Sister Inez Hilger continued as research associates. Dr. Wallace L. Chafe, linguist on the staff of the Bureau from April 4, 1959, resigned on August 20, 1962, to accept an associate professorship in the department of linguistics at the University of California in Berkeley.

In addition to the usual extensive correspondence answering specific questions, many of which were of a technical nature, the Bureau prepared several bibliographies to provide reference material for which there has been recurring demand. Among those recently compiled, the following were printed by the multilith process:

SIL-2, 3d rev., 6/63: Selected bibliography on arrowheads. 5 pp.

SIL-105, rev., 7/62: Selected bibliography on Cherokee customs and history. 6 pp.

SIL-174, rev., 6/63: Selected references on the Indians of Southeastern North America. Compiled by William C. Sturtevant. 17 pp.

SIL-363, 4/63: Bibliography of wild food plants of Canadian Indians. Compiled by F. R. Irvine. 13 pp.

Other bibliographies prepared are in typescript.

More than 100 specimens, both ethnological and archeological, were received by mail or brought to the office for identification and such information as could be provided by Bureau specialists.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK H. H. ROBERTS, JR., *Director.*

DR. LEONARD CARMICHAEL,
Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.



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